UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24014
27 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 19 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ICELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Iceland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that, in pursuance of Act No. 5 of 27 February 1969 regarding the implementation of mandatory resolutions adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations, the Government of Iceland adopted on 15 April 1992 regulations on implementation of resolution 748 (1992) on sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The following measures have been taken.

It is prohibited for any aircraft, to take off from, land in or overfly Icelandic territory if the aircraft is destined to land in or has taken off from the territory of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, except flights approved by the relevant committee for the approval of such flights on the grounds of significant humanitarian need, in conformity with paragraph 9 (e) of resolution 748 (1992).

The subjects of Iceland and others under Icelandic jurisdiction are prohibited to supply aircraft or aircraft components to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The same applies to engineering and maintenance servicing of Libyan aircraft and aircraft components. Furthermore, it is prohibited to give certification of airworthiness for any Libyan aircraft, payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts and provision of new direct insurance for Libyan aircraft.

In conformity with paragraph 3, the regulations entered into force on 15 April 1992.

Regarding the provision on arms and related matters, military equipment is not produced or exported from Iceland and there are no Icelandic officials or agents present in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to advise the Libyan authorities on military matters. Furthermore, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya does not have a diplomatic mission or a consular post in Iceland.

92-22809 (E) 280592 280592

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24015
27 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LATVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and refers to his note dated 3 April 1992 concerning the imposition of sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Permanent Representative of Latvia wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Latvia is deeply concerned with its inability to comply with paragraphs 4 (a) and 4 (b), 5 (a) and 5 (b) and 6 (c) of Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

As to the embargo on exports of weapons and military supplies to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, provided for in paragraph 5 (a), and to the prohibition on provision of technical advice, assistance or training related to such exports, provided for in paragraph 5 (b), the Permanent Representative refers to his letter dated 30 April 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council and to the annex to that letter (S/23864). The document alerted the Security Council of the presence of a Libyan submarine under construction in Bolderaja, Latvia, at the 177th ship reconstruction factory of the Baltic Sea naval fleet of the former Soviet Union. Attention was also drawn to the Libyan naval forces reconstruction brigade, composed of 9 officers and 17 specialists, who had arrived in Bolderaja with their families. To date, representatives of the Russian Federation have communicated to representatives of Latvia that work on the Libyan submarine has been halted, that the Libyan submarine will not be delivered to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya while the United Nations sanctions are in effect and that the Libyan military personnel will depart from Latvia. The Government of Latvia is unable to verify the accuracy of the statement as it has been denied access to the 177th ship reconstruction factory in Bolderaja.

As to the prohibitions on air travel and on the supply of aircraft to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, provided for in paragraphs 4 (a) and 4 (b), the Government of Latvia has been denied access to all former Soviet military air bases on the territory of Latvia. Therefore, the Government of Latvia is unable to verify that it is in compliance with paragraphs 4 (a) and 4 (b).

As to the imposition of entry controls for known Libyan nationals who have been denied entry or expelled from other States because of their involvement in terrorist activities, provided for in paragraph 6 (c), the Government of Latvia has been unable to monitor the credentials of persons entering the territory of Latvia utilizing military channels. Therefore, the Government of Latvia is unable to verify that it is in compliance with paragraph 6 (c).

The Permanent Representative of Latvia expresses his hope that the United Nations will send a fact-finding team to Latvia to inspect the Russian-controlled military installations, as requested in his letter dated 30 April 1992, with annex. Such assistance from the United Nations would enable the Government of Latvia to comply with the mandatory measures adopted by the Security Council in resolution 748 (1992).

No specific actions by Latvia have been necessary with respect to the remaining provisions of resolution 748 (1992). In particular:

(a) Paragraph 5 (c), as no Latvian officials or agents are present in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya advising the Libyan Government on military matters;

(b) Paragraph 6 (a), as Latvia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya do not maintain missions in each other's countries;

(c) Paragraph 6 (b), as Libyan Arab Airlines does not maintain an office in Latvia.

The Government of Latvia assures the Secretary-General that it is willing to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, as well as to cooperate fully with the Committee established pursuant to the resolution in the fulfilment of its tasks, as called for in paragraphs 7 and 10 in the resolution. However, as the Government of Latvia has not been permitted to inspect any of the Russian-controlled military bases and facilities on the territory of Latvia, it states that, without the assistance of the United Nations, the Government of Latvia is unable to comply with all of the provisions of resolution 748 (1992).

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24016
27 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF LUXEMBOURG TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Luxembourg to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in reply to his note verbale of 3 April 1992, has the honour to communicate to him the following information regarding the implementation by Luxembourg of the provisions of resolution 748 (1992) to which its attention has been drawn.

There are no air links between Luxembourg and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Libyan Arab Airlines has no office in Luxembourg.

In accordance with a circular of 15 April 1992, a licence is required for the export or transit of aeroplanes, helicopters and other aircraft for military or civilian use to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The embargo on the shipment of arms to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, established in 1986, is still in force.

A Libyan diplomatic agent, accredited to Luxembourg and residing at Brussels, has been removed from the diplomatic list. Luxembourg has no diplomatic mission in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

92-22821 3442b (E) 280592 280592 280592

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24017
27 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 21 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MADAGASCAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Madagascar to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note dated 3 April 1992, has the honour to transmit, on instructions from its Government, the following information concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

No relations in the field of air transport exist between Madagascar and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

No agreement regarding the supply of weapons exists between Madagascar and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The number of staff at the Libyan diplomatic mission in Madagascar has always been kept to a strict minimum.

92-22827 3195h (E) 280592 280592

280592

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24018
27 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MEXICO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the Organization and, with reference to his note of 3 April 1992, wishes to inform him that the Government of Mexico has decided, via the Department of Foreign Affairs, to notify the Departments of the Interior, Finance and Public Credit, Communications and Transport, Commerce and Industrial Development, and Defence, of the provisions of resolution 748 (1992) which was adopted by the Security Council on 31 March 1992 so that, in the context of their responsibilities at the national level, they may proceed as of 15 April 1992, to adopt the measures indicated, in particular, in paragraphs 3 to 10 of resolution 748 (1992).

For its part, the Department of Foreign Affairs reaffirmed, in a circular to its diplomatic and consular representations throughout the world, the decisions regarding the issuance of visas and immigration papers to Libyan nationals.

92-22833 3324d (E) 280592 280592 280592

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24019
27 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 20 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to Security Council resolution 748 (1992), has the honour to inform him of the following.

Senegal has signed no air traffic agreement with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Also, no airline flies between Dakar and Tripoli, and the two countries maintain no cooperation in aeronautic matters.

However, difficulties of a material nature might prevent Senegal from acting promptly and effectively in the event of an aircraft heading for or coming from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya attempting an unauthorized landing.

With regard to the military embargo against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Permanent Mission of Senegal wishes to inform the Secretary-General that no military cooperation exists between the two countries.

As regards diplomatic and consular relations, Senegal has no embassy in Tripoli and the Embassy of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Dakar has not been reopened.

The entry of Libyan nationals is, furthermore, subject to prior authorization by the relevant Senegalese authorities.

92-22839 3230j (E) 280592 280592 280592

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24020
27 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note dated 3 April 1992, has the honour to inform him of the measures taken by Turkey in implementation of Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

All scheduled and non-scheduled flights of Turkish Airlines and other Turkish airline companies to and from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have been suspended as of 15 April 1992. Likewise, all flights of Libyan Arab Airlines to and from Turkey have been suspended as of the same date.

The Libyan Arab Airlines offices in Turkey have been closed.

The Government of Turkey has also decided not to grant overflight permission to any military or civilian aircraft flights to or from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The supply to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by Turkish companies of aircraft and aircraft components, the provision of engineering and maintenance services to Libyan aircraft and the insurance of Libyan aircraft have been prohibited.

Since 1986 Turkey has had no transactions coming within paragraphs 5 (a) and 5 (b) of Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

All measures have been taken to ensure that access to Turkey is denied to Libyan nationals who have been denied entry to or expelled from other States as a result of their terrorist activities.

92-22845 (E) 280592

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/231
S/24021
27 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose a communiqué concerning the most recent Israeli acts of aggression against south Lebanon (see annex) issued by the official spokesman of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 26 May 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabil A. ELARABY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the official spokesman of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Egypt is following with great concern the series of air attacks and the blind artillery fire conducted by Israel in south Lebanon, which are claiming many victims among women, children and other innocent civilians, and destroying their homes, creating hundreds of homeless people. Egypt draws attention to the fact that this behaviour is contrary to all international conventions and to all humanitarian principles relating to the protection of unarmed citizens.

Egypt also reminds Israel that its continued occupation of south Lebanon is a flagrant and ongoing violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978). Egypt condemns this open aggression, demands that Israel immediately halt these continuing acts of aggression against Lebanese territory, and appeals to the international community, represented by the United Nations, to take all appropriate measures to put an end to the aggression and save the innocent. Egypt also calls on the two States on which the peace process depends to do everything in their power to support the peace efforts, disregarding everything that impairs the prevailing climate.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24022
27 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our letter concerning violations of the cease-fire by the Kuwaiti side, I wish to inform you of fresh occurrences of Kuwaiti violations, as follows:

1. At 1815 hours on 6 April 1992, the farmer Salim Shaddad Azzafah was shot at by Kuwaiti patrols while he was on his farm trying to remove the markers set up by the Kuwaiti side inside his farm, which is estimated to lie 600 metres inside Iraqi territory.

2. At 1800 hours on 29 April 1992, four fighter planes of unknown identity were seen flying at very high altitude and at medium speed from the direction of Kuwaiti airspace. They entered Iraqi airspace at geographical coordinates 555515.

3. At 1915 hours on 29 April 1992, a large transport plane preceded by a number of fighter planes entered Iraqi airspace at geographical coordinates 555515. It was not identified and proceeded towards Kuwaiti airspace.

4. On 20 May 1992, the Kuwaiti side pitched a 400-pound tent in front of the Himam control post at geographical coordinates 618332 on the road that runs across the common line to Kuwait. Three military personnel with a white GMC vehicle were in front of the tent.

These repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by the Kuwaiti side are clearly intended as a provocation and constitute a flagrant violation of the cease-fire provisions set forth in Security Council resolution 687 (1991). They also violate the directives relating to the demilitarized zone.

In drawing your attention to the significance of these acts, the Government of the Republic of Iraq lodges a vigorous protest against these blatant acts of aggression against the security of Iraq, its citizens and its frontier posts and emphasizes that the Kuwaiti side must bear responsibility for the consequences which these violations may have.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24023
27 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and in response to the contents of the letter from the Iraqi representative (S/23857) concerning the demilitarized zone, I wish to state the following:

1. Iraq's claim that Kuwaiti boats gave chase to a number of Iraqi vessels in the Khor Abdullah area on 5 April 1992 is false. What in fact happened was that on Friday, 3 April 1992, at 7.30 p.m. (local time), a Kuwaiti coastal patrol arrested four Iraqi infiltrators after they had penetrated seven nautical miles into territorial waters north of Faylakah. Following questioning, they were returned to Iraq under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

2. Iraq's claim that a number of civilians and Kuwaiti policemen set up signposts near the Martyr guard post on 5 April 1992 is spurious. As is well known, Kuwait has made arrangements with civilian contractors to clear the demilitarized zone south of the boundary line adopted by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). A contractor was present at that location purely for the purpose of carrying out legitimate work inside Kuwaiti territory. It should be noted that the Martyr guard post is located inside Kuwaiti territory at coordinates 659299.

3. Iraq's claim that a Kuwaiti patrol fired on the Umm Qasr police post on 18 April 1992 is false. As we have mentioned before, the post is situated near the UNIKOM headquarters in the northern sector, which is constantly patrolled by the Mission. If there had been a violation by the Kuwaiti police, UNIKOM would so have informed the Kuwaiti authorities. As we have also previously mentioned, the Umm Qasr police post is one of the five Iraqi posts situated on the Kuwaiti side of the boundary line shown on the UNIKOM map, as confirmed in the reports of the Mission (S/23766, para. 22 (d)).

4. Iraq's claim that four vans approached the Iraqi Talha guard post on 19 April 1992, set up markers at that location and then headed for the Kuwaiti Ratqa guard post is also false. As noted in paragraph 2, Kuwait is determined

to clear the area of mines and has made arrangements with contractors to carry out this task, which is being conducted in consultation with UNIKOM. Here also, we should like to point out that the existence of the Iraqi Talha guard post is in itself a flagrant violation of the provisions of the cease-fire because it is located inside Kuwaiti territory and is one of the five posts referred to by the Secretary-General in his reports.

5. Iraq's claim that Kuwait carried out engineering work by building a dirt road on 20 April 1992 at geographical coordinates inside Iraqi territory is false. In fact, an engineering unit under contract to Kuwait carried out activity inside Kuwaiti territory.

6. Iraq's claim that individuals fired in the direction of the Iraqi Abu Musa post on 25 April 1992 is also spurious. Suffice it to say that the Abu Musa post too is one of the five Iraqi posts which Iraq persists in attempting to remove from Kuwaiti jurisdiction.

In short, Iraq's assertions prove in themselves - even without any response on our part - that the Iraqi regime is violating the provisions of the cease-fire by insisting on maintaining five police posts inside Kuwaiti territory, four of which were mentioned in its letter. Nor is it possible to ignore the regime's responsibility for the repeated acts of infiltration from Iraq into Kuwaiti territory.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24023*
1 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and in response to the contents of the letter from the Iraqi representative (S/23857) concerning the demilitarized zone, I wish to state the following:

1. Iraq's claim that Kuwaiti boats gave chase to a number of Iraqi vessels in the Khor Abdullah area on 5 April 1992 is false. What in fact happened was that on Friday, 3 April 1992, at 7.30 p.m. (local time), a Kuwaiti coastal patrol arrested four Iraqi infiltrators after they had penetrated seven nautical miles into territorial waters north-east of Faylakah. Following questioning, they were returned to Iraq under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

2. Iraq's claim that a number of civilians and Kuwaiti policemen set up signposts near Al-Shaheed guard post on 5 April 1992 is spurious. As is well known, Kuwait has made arrangements with civilian contractors to clear the demilitarized zone south of the boundary line adopted by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). A contractor was present at that location purely for the purpose of carrying out legitimate work inside Kuwaiti territory. It should be noted that Al-Shaheed guard post is located inside Kuwaiti territory at coordinates 659299.

3. Iraq's claim that a Kuwaiti patrol fired on the Umm Qasr police post on 18 April 1992 is false. As we have mentioned before, the post is situated near the UNIKOM headquarters in the northern sector, which is constantly patrolled by the Mission. If there had been a violation by the Kuwaiti police, UNIKOM would so have informed the Kuwaiti authorities. As we have also previously mentioned, the Umm Qasr police post is one of the five Iraqi posts situated on the Kuwaiti side of the boundary line shown on the UNIKOM map, as confirmed in the reports of the Mission (S/23766, para. 22 (d)).

---

* Reissued for technical reasons.

4. Iraq's claim that four vans approached the Iraqi Talha guard post on 19 April 1992, set up markers at that location and then headed for the Kuwaiti Ratqa guard post is also false. As noted in paragraph 2, Kuwait is determined to clear the area of mines and has made arrangements with contractors to carry out this task, which is being conducted in consultation with UNIKOM. Here also, we should like to point out that the existence of the Iraqi Talha guard post is in itself a flagrant violation of the provisions of the cease-fire because it is located inside Kuwaiti territory and is one of the five posts referred to by the Secretary-General in his reports.

5. Iraq's claim that Kuwait carried out engineering work by building a dirt road on 20 April 1992 at geographical coordinates inside Iraqi territory is false. In fact, an engineering unit under contract to Kuwait carried out activity inside Kuwaiti territory.

6. Iraq's claim that individuals fired in the direction of the Iraqi Abu Musa post on 25 April 1992 is also spurious. Suffice it to say that the Abu Musa post too is one of the five Iraqi posts which Iraq persists in attempting to remove from Kuwaiti jurisdiction.

In short, Iraq's assertions prove in themselves - even without any response on our part - that the Iraqi regime is violating the provisions of the cease-fire by insisting on maintaining five police posts inside Kuwaiti territory, four of which were mentioned in its letter. Nor is it possible to ignore the regime's responsibility for the repeated acts of infiltration from Iraq into Kuwaiti territory.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24024
27 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 MAY 1992 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

It is my urgent responsibility and duty to bring to Your Excellency's immediate attention the continuing tragic situation in our Republic, increasingly made more desperate by unabated aggression and serious obstacles to distribution of critically needed food, medicine and other humanitarian relief supplies.

By 15 May 1992, date of the Security Council resolution 752, the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina had already become the victim of the most naked and barbaric form of aggression of any sovereign State against another since the dark days of World War II.

Our civilian population had been subjected to a comprehensive fascistic effort of "ethnic cleansing" marked by cultural genocide, forced deportations of hundreds of thousands, and the eradication of its multi-cultural and religious heritage. Small and large population centres, in particular Sarajevo and Mostar, have been systematically deprived of food, medical supplies and clean water, while being subjected to a medieval form of siege characterized by a coordinated effort to murder through bombardment and starvation.

The United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and other relief organizations had attempted to deliver desperately needed humanitarian supplies. They had received assurances of safe passage from Yugoslav Army and Serb paramilitary forces, only to have the relief go undelivered due to hijacking, looting and other attacks resulting in loss of innocent life and supplies.

We were hoping against our own worst suspicions that resolution 752 would have a real impact in deterring further aggression by the Belgrade regime and its tools, the "Yugoslav" or Serbian National Army and their affiliated irregulars.

However, the aggression continues undeterred, with its focus rotating from one geographic target to another, and with ever-increasing segments of the population facing starvation and desperately needing medicines, including insulin for 35,000 diabetics, and clean water. Relief convoys still are not getting through to those in need; such intimidation by Serb-led forces must be halted.

Further acts of mass murder and genocide have been perpetrated in several smaller towns and villages as the ever-increasing campaign of ethnic cleansing continues. To seek enforcement of his ultimatum, the military leader of the so-called "Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina" threatened yesterday to use 30 military jets, provided by his benefactor in the Belgrade regime, against the people and legitimate leadership of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The population of Dobrinja, a Sarajevo suburb, has been reduced to a pitiful humanitarian condition as they desperately seek, and ultimately beg for, airlifts of bread into their community under siege. Abused by psychological warfare, time and time again the citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina are led to believe that they can come out of their shelters to seek food and breathe air, and are then attacked relentlessly.

This very morning, the aggressors fired three mortar bombs into a crowd of our citizens queuing for food in Sarajevo, killing almost 30 persons and wounding at least 160, in one of the most brutal assaults in two months of war.

This latest attack came only hours after the Russian Foreign Minister brokered an agreement to reopen Sarajevo airport so relief supplies could be transported to our people who are facing starvation and disease. Regrettably, the aggressor forces reneged on their promise and failed to comply with the accord to open the airport. Yesterday the aggressors shelled and set on fire the main maternity hospital in Sarajevo, a secular institution which served all ethnic groups, forcing 200 mothers, babies and hospital staff to flee to the basement.

The cynical, calculated timing of the attack on the food line and maternity hospital, and refusal to reopen the airport, is an affront to humanity that should be deplored and condemned.

Considering this systematic, ongoing campaign of intimidation, fear and massacre, it is obvious that further steps must be taken to even minimally implement the noble goals and intentions of resolution 752.

First, if the world community is not currently willing to take military action against the aggressor forces of the Belgrade regime and their surrogates, we reluctantly urge the enactment of comprehensive economic sanctions under Chapter Seven of the United Nations Charter. We are saddened by the impact that these steps may have on the civilian populations of Serbia and Montenegro, because we feel that the Belgrade regime will not be deterred even by the suffering of its people in its ultra-nationalistic fantasy to create a greater Serbia with absolute power.

None the less, this may be the only initial step to demonstrate to the Belgrade regime that the international community is determined to stop and reverse the aggression.

Second, because the desperate humanitarian tragedy cannot await the outcome of economic sanctions, and in furtherance of resolution 752, we urge that:

(a) Sarajevo airport be placed under international control to ensure uninterrupted flow of humanitarian relief without the intimidation now being applied.

(b) Relief supplies and humanitarian aid be distributed from Sarajevo airport under effective international security to ensure the critically needed supplies are delivered to the war victims.

(c) All heavy weaponry of the Yugoslav army and Serbian paramilitary forces should be placed under international supervision, especially at critical areas such as the points of distribution of relief. Supplies should be allowed to be delivered unhindered, and innocent people must be protected at distribution points.

(d) No military aircraft of the Yugoslav forces should be allowed to fly over the internationally recognized airspace of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Finally, we urge the Security Council to undertake concrete measures on this urgent problem and to empower Member States and appropriate regional organizations, as well as the Secretary-General, to take necessary steps to bring about the application and realization of the above-mentioned goals.

In view of the intolerable crisis in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the continued suffering of our people who are in danger of death and starvation, we request urgent consultation with members of the Security Council, with a view to the Council taking such measures as may be deemed appropriate, to end this brutality.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated immediately as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Haris SILAJDZIC
Foreign Minister

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/232
S/24025
28 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Items 11, 21, 31, 47, 75, 87, 94
and 127 of the preliminary list*
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN
STATES
REVITALIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL
AND RELATED FIELDS
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE
QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS
IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FINANCING
OF DEVELOPMENT
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS
OF THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to address you, in the context of the statement made at the meeting of the Security Council held at the level of Heads of State and Government on 31 January 1992, in order to contribute to the search for ways of strengthening the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping.

---

* A/47/50.

92-22945 3185f (E) 280592 280592

280592

/...

In this connection, and as the main focus of any thinking on this matter, we believe that it is essential to promote the optimal utilization of the existing machinery while scrupulously respecting the principles of the Charter and the allocation of responsibilities among the various organs established therein. We also believe it is essential to give special priority to improving the Organization's capacity both in the area of international peace and security and in that of economic and social development and international cooperation. All this within a framework in which the decision-making process should become increasingly democratic, balanced and effective.

We express our readiness to take an active and constructive part in the consideration by the General Assembly of the recommendations to be submitted by the Secretary-General on ways of strengthening and making more efficient the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping, in accordance with the invitation extended to him at the afore-mentioned meeting of the Security Council.

In the afore-mentioned context, we submit our views on the subject in an annex to this letter, and we should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 11, 21, 31, 47, 75, 87, 94 and 127 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jorge VAZQUEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Argentina to the
United Nations

(Signed) Barbara CANEDO
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Bolivia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Ronaldo M. SARDENBERG
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Brazil to the
United Nations

(Signed) Leonel SEARLE
First Secretary
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Chile
to the United Nations

(Signed) Alfredo REY CORDOBA
Minister
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Colombia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Abelardo POSSO SERRANO
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Ecuador
to the United Nations

(Signed) Roberto FLORES BERMUDEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Honduras to the
United Nations Representing
Central America

(Signed) Lucille MATHURIN MAIR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Jamaica to the
United Nations Representing
CARICOM

(Signed) Jorge MONTAÑO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Mexico to the
United Nations

(Signed) Ramiro PIRIZ-BALLON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Uruguay to the
United Nations

(Signed) Hugo SAGUIER CABALLERO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Paraguay to the
United Nations

(Signed) Diego ARRIA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Venezuela to the
United Nations

ANNEX

Guidelines for strengthening the capacity of the United Nations in the area of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping

1. In view of the new challenges facing the international community, we resolutely support strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to prevent, anticipate and avert the occurrence or aggravation of situations that may threaten international peace and security. Such a strengthening must consider that capacity in terms of the functions and responsibilities of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretariat. To this end, the characteristics of each of these organs and their respective competencies under the Charter shall be taken into account so as to enhance the effectiveness and timeliness of the various stages of any given preventive diplomacy or peacemaking initiative.

2. Strengthening the capacity of the United Nations in the areas of preventive diplomacy, peace-keeping and peacemaking must have as their premise compliance with the norms of international law and strict adherence to the purposes and principles of the Charter. In particular, such efforts must be based on respect for the principles of sovereignty, non-intervention, sovereign equality, the territorial integrity of States and the self-determination of peoples.

3. The concepts of preventive diplomacy and peacemaking cover a broad range of activities, from information-gathering to fact-finding missions, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 46/59 of 9 December 1991, as well as the use of good offices, mediation, conciliation and other diplomatic efforts by the Secretary-General, as called for in General Assembly resolution 46/48 of 9 December 1991.

4. With regard to information-gathering, a task which falls chiefly to the Secretariat, the analytical capacity of that organ should be strengthened. The United Nations must use transparent mechanisms for the collection and dissemination of information. In time, it may be useful to promote a broader dialogue between the Secretary-General and the Governments of Member States. All this would allow the Secretariat to produce impartial evaluations, conclusions and recommendations regarding specific situations that might threaten international peace and security.

5. International peace and security will be genuinely guaranteed to the extent that the underlying causes of conflicts are eliminated. In reaffirming the importance of economic and social development as one of the basic premises underlying the strengthening of international peace and security, we believe that, along with violations of the Charter and other norms of international law, the disparity in wealth between nations, which leads to crises caused by a whole series of unmet needs, may be an important source of instability in the post-cold-war world.

6. In view of the foregoing, the concept of security needs to be expanded by acknowledging that numerous sources of economic and social instability exist and that overcoming them will help to strengthen international peace and security. Accordingly, these problems must be dealt with as a matter of priority and in a prevention-oriented manner by all States Members of the United Nations through the competent organs, namely the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies and programmes, thereby enhancing the effectiveness and content of United Nations activities in the fields of economic and social development and international cooperation.

7. We note with interest the statements of the Secretary-General to the effect that in order to achieve genuine and lasting peace, peace-keeping operations must be followed by "peace-building" operations. On that basis, and extending to this area the concept of prevention, we believe that the time has come for the United Nations to undertake the task of "preventive peace-building" in order to prevent the outbreak of crises for economic and social reasons.

8. To that end, the United Nations should take concrete action. In this respect, we are paying very close attention to the proposal of the Economic and Social Council to hold a world summit for social development, an initiative which was put forward during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, and whose merits and basic principles were confirmed at the summit meeting of the Security Council held on 31 January 1992. Similarly, among other measures, priority attention should be paid to coordinating the work of the United Nations with the international financial bodies, holding an international conference on financing for development, and taking advantage of the economic results of the disappearance of the military confrontation between East and West for the purposes of economic and social development at the global level.

9. It is essential to strengthen the decision-making mechanisms and ensure that, within the framework of the powers conferred on it by the Charter, the General Assembly debates and decides on items of global interest, including the so-called "new items". The strength and viability of the Organization are closely linked with the participation of Member States in decision making and their adequate representation in the various specialized bodies and agencies. The analysis of the organizational and working methods of the General Assembly must be continued in greater depth, and those methods must be brought in line with current needs and requirements.

10. The General Assembly, like the Security Council and the Secretary-General, should play an important role in the prevention of conflict situations, in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to it under the Charter. As a universal forum, its capacity to consider and take preventive action must be strengthened. To that end it is essential, in line with the spirit of Articles 10, 11, 34, 35 and 99 of the Charter, to promote its utilization by Member States in order to bring the influence of the international community to bear in avoiding or containing situations which are liable to disrupt international peace and security.

11. We welcome the tendency to recognize the growing importance of the political aspect of the Secretary-General's functions and of the diplomatic role he can play to promote the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter and at the request of the parties concerned. In this spirit, we await with interest the opportunity to consider the Secretary-General's recommendations on ways of making fuller use of the powers entrusted to him under the Charter. In this context, we propose that consideration be given to the feasibility of the General Assembly authorizing the Secretary-General to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice, provided that the disputes concerned are ones in which the Secretary-General has been asked to intervene or has been assigned a role and the States parties agree to make such a request.

12. In view of the growing role of the Security Council in discharging its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, conferred on it by the States Members of the Organization as a whole, it is increasingly important that the Council's work should reflect a clear awareness of the fact that "in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf".

13. In this connection, while we recognize the value of informal consultations and more frequent use of such consultations, we emphasize the value of maintaining transparency in the Council's deliberative and decision-making processes, and of applying to such consultations the terms of Article 31 of the Charter concerning States which are not members of the Security Council with respect to questions affecting their interests.

14. Also in that connection, we stress the important role that could be played by the reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly provided for in Articles 15 and 24 of the Charter. In that regard, we stress the trend towards greater participation in the debates on the Council's annual report held in the General Assembly; this would be stimulated by greater inclusion of substantive questions in such debates. Moreover, we suggest that it would be appropriate for the special reports provided for by the Charter to be prepared also on substantive questions.

15. With regard to the consequences of some Council decisions for third States, it remains a matter of concern to us that there is no machinery guaranteeing an adequate response to requests for assistance under Article 50 of the Charter. We believe that such machinery should be set up in order to compensate for secondary effects on third States of sanctions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter.

16. The Organization's capacity with regard to activities to establish peace can be strengthened if prompter action is taken when there are signs that a conflict is developing or there is a clear trend towards aggravation of a conflict. The General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretary-General have powers enabling them to take measures not involving the use of force and designed to limit the extent of a dispute and bring about a solution to it.

17. Every effort must be made to promote a diplomatic solution to disputes. The measures set forth in Chapter VI of the Charter must be exhausted before other action is taken.

18. In the context of the current increase in preventive diplomacy and in peacemaking and peace-keeping activities, there is no question as to the role that regional organizations can play. Often, the signs can be read more easily and a complete understanding of the causes of some regional conflicts, as well as diplomatic activities to forestall regional conflicts, achieved more effectively at the regional level.

19. The current international situation both permits and requires increased periodic coordination, cooperation and consultation between the United Nations and regional organizations. Such cooperation and coordination should be practised in accordance with the organizations' statutes and the relevant Articles of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the United Nations for peace-keeping. This process of cooperation and consultation should also involve such groups of States and permanent consultation and coordination bodies as may be considered representative even though they are not included among the regional organizations provided for under Chapter VIII.

20. In the specific case of the Organization of American States, we support the establishment of mechanisms for consultation and cooperacion between the two organizations. We also note that, in conformity with past statements and with reference to the Declaration adopted by the Security Council at its summit meeting, the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States has expressed the Organization's readiness to cooperate with the United Nations in its efforts to improve collective means for the prevention and solution of international conflicts.

21. The United Nations must have sufficient financial capacity to carry out its peace-keeping function, given that the resources dedicated to that function will always be incomparably less expensive than the costs of wars. Recognizing that the financing of operations in this context constitutes a collective but not an equally shared responsibility of States Members of the United Nations, we recall the special responsibility in this connection of the permanent members of the Security Council, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, as well as the competence of the General Assembly with respect to the budgetary aspect of such operations.

22. Considerations of political and economic realism make the current financing system the only viable mechanism. It is therefore necessary to make the system predictable and stable by adopting permanently the current system of contributions for the financing of peace-keeping operations established under General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and subsequent resolutions.

23. In order that the United Nations may have the necessary resources available in a timely manner during the initial phase of peace-keeping operations, consideration should be given to proposals designed to achieve such objectives, such as the establishment of a peace-keeping reserve fund and a study of modalities for the collection of voluntary contributions, with the proviso that any alternative financing mechanism must preserve the autonomy and independent judgement of the United Nations.

24. To the extent that it contributes to greater effectiveness in peace-keeping operations, emphasis should be placed on the search for alternative sources of supplies by increasing the participation of developing countries in the provision of materials and equipment for such operations.

25. In respect of issues relating to the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, and in the context of the analysis necessary to ensure that such operations are made more effective and efficient, we believe that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations can continue to perform particularly important work.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/232/Corr.1
S/24025/Corr.1
5 June 1992

ENGLISH ONLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Items 11, 21, 31, 47, 75, 87, 94
and 127 of the preliminary list*
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN
STATES
REVITALIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL
AND RELATED FIELDS
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE
QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS
IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FINANCING
OF DEVELOPMENT
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS
OF THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Annex, paragraph 21, line 5

For but not an equally shared read although differentiated

---

* A/47/50.

92-24039 3241j (E) 050692 07/06/92

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24026
29 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, 1/

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1992;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

1/ S/23955.

92-23087 4239Z (E) 290592 290592

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/930
S/24027
28 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 28 May 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, a letter addressed to you from the Vice-President of the Presidency of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Dr. Branko Kostic, in the wake of the tragic incident that took place yesterday in Sarajevo (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 28 May 1992 from the Vice-President of the Presidency of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to convey to you the views of the Yugoslav Presidency regarding the grave crime committed against the innocent population in Sarajevo.

When it seemed that the conditions for an end to the bloody conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina were created by the latest cease-fire agreement, the continuation of talks at Lisbon of representatives of the three constituent peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the launching of larger-scale humanitarian aid to the citizens of Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina in general, an unheard-of massacre of the citizens took place in Sarajevo. Such an act could be committed only by those who consider the cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina unsuitable.

The Yugoslav Presidency, expressing its indignation at the crime committed, most strongly condemns its perpetrators and those who ordered the horrible massacre of men, women and children and demands that they - whoever they are - be identified and punished.

In expressing our readiness to cooperate fully with the United Nations in the settlement of the Yugoslav crisis, we propose, in order to clarify the circumstances of the crime, which, if not elucidated, could have far-reaching consequences, as well as in order to trace its perpetrators, that an international commission, which would report to the Security Council, be set up immediately.

(Signed) Dr. Branko KOSTIC
Vice-President of the Presidency
of the FR of Yugoslavia

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/234
S/24028
28 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia addressed to the Secretary-General

In this letter I wish to draw your attention to those facts arising from the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that are important from the standpoint of the membership of that former State in the United Nations.

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has dissolved and ceased to exist. The decisive facts which lead to this conclusion are as follows: first, the organs of former Yugoslavia have lost their representative authority and legitimacy since, for an extended period of time, representatives of four out of six constituent Republics of former Yugoslavia no longer participate in those organs; second, the former federation has no effective power in any part of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - the effective power has been taken over by the Republics and is exercised by them to the highest possible extent; third, four out of six Republics (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia) have declared their independence and have obtained wide international recognition - three of those Republics have also become Members of the United Nations and are participating States within the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; and fourth, the remaining two Republics, namely Serbia and Montenegro have opted for a common State and endowed it with effective power.

---

* A/47/50.

The situation thus created can be described only as the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which has ceased to exist and has been replaced by successor States. Two of those successor States, which are newly admitted Members of the United Nations, namely the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia, continue to be victims of aggression perpetrated by the remaining units of the Army of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and by the Serb irregular forces. Parts of the territories of those two Member States of the United Nations are under foreign military occupation. This situation of aggression and military occupation poses a serious threat to international peace and security, within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and now has created numerous humanitarian problems, including the problem of refugees. The need to restore peace and security in the area of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to put an end to human suffering in that area requires the urgent and resolute action of the international community, including the United Nations, which has been dealing with the matter since September 1991. In this context, it is important that due consideration be given to the fact that the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has dissolved and ceased to exist and that political solutions are sought on the basis of a clear recognition of that fact.

Serbia and Montenegro - two of the Republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - opted for the creation of a common State, current called the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia". It is beyond doubt that they have the right to create a new common State. However, that right does not provide Serbia and Montenegro with any title of right either to continuity of the international personality of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or to the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in international organizations. Those acts adopted by the two Republics which aim at the usurpation of the international personality of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (described, inter alia, in the annexes to document A/46/915 of 7 May 1992) are null and void. In this connection, it should be mentioned that, in an attempt to conceal the usurpation, the Constitution of the new State composed of Serbia and Montenegro was endorsed by a body of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - a body which ceased to exist several months ago. The Federal Chamber and other bodies of the Assembly of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia no longer exist, given the fact that the deputies representing four out of six Republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia months ago ceased to take part in that Assembly. It is beyond doubt that deputies representing only Serbia and Montenegro cannot be considered as the Federal Chamber and that, consequently, their decisions cannot be considered as legitimate decisions of a federal body. I do not wish to dwell, in this letter, on other aspects of the illegality of the attempts to use the names of defunct federal bodies of former Yugoslavia for the purpose of creating an illusion of continued existence of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Suffice it to say that all attempts by Serbia and Montenegro aiming at the usurpation of the international personality or State property of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are illegal and must therefore be prevented.

Since the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, some of its successor States have already become members of certain international organizations, including the United Nations. This process will continue. It would be only correct to terminate the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in all international organizations, on grounds of its dissolution and non-existence. Moreover, all the Republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that so wish should, as equal successor States of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, become candidates for membership in these organizations, in accordance with their pertinent rules on membership. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia have already become Members of the United Nations, while Macedonia clearly expressed its desire for membership. If the remaining Republics, Serbia and Montenegro, wish to apply for membership in the United Nations, perhaps as a common State and a single candidate, the Republic of Slovenia sees no reason against consideration of such a candidature by the competent United Nations bodies. It is also understood that each candidate must fulfil all conditions prescribed by Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, including evidence that the candidate is a peace-loving State.

The membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in international organizations should be terminated without undue delay. Any hope that maintaining the membership of the defunct Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations could help solve the problems arising from the current armed conflict in the territory of that former State is illusionary and cannot contribute to the establishment of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in international organizations, including in particular in the United Nations. Neither will it help to establish a realistic framework for curbing the armed conflict and for the solution of the political crisis.

I therefore propose that the Security Council adopt without delay the necessary decisions with a view to terminating the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations. In this connection, I wish to emphasize that it would not be correct to consider various situations from past United Nations practice as precedents - for there are in the history of the United Nations no real precedents to the total dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Should, however, adoption of the necessary decisions require a certain amount of time for consultations, I propose an immediate adoption of a decision to freeze the rights and privileges of membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, pending the final decision on termination of that membership.

In this connection, I wish to recall that the Conference on Yugoslavia, convened under the auspices of the European Community, has already begun to consider the questions of succession of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. That Conference offers an appropriate framework for negotiations among all six Republics, successor States of the former Socialist

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Republic of Slovenia continues to believe that bona fide negotiations represent the best way for solution of all outstanding questions. We therefore vigorously oppose all attempts to prejudge the outcome of negotiations. This is one of the reasons that have prompted our rejection of the attempts by Serbia and Montenegro aiming at the usurpation of the international personality of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its membership in the United Nations.

Let me reiterate, Your Excellency, the deep attachment of the Republic of Slovenia to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations in addressing all international issues. I wish to assure you that the Republic of Slovenia will do its utmost and will cooperate constructively in the efforts to restore peace in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to develop durable political solutions for the future in that area.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Dimitrij RUPEL
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Slovenia

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24029
28 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Given the confusion and misinformation surrounding events in Nagorno-Karabakh and the Nakhichevan-Armenia border in recent days, I thought I would take this opportunity to apprise you of the government of the Republic of Armenia's position concerning the situation.

With respect to the situation along the Nakhichevan-Armenia border, as you may know, a mountain range runs along this border. In 1990, after the first conflict erupted on the border between forces from Armenia and Nakhichevan, the then Soviet Army established several positions on both sides of the border allegedly to prevent escalation of the conflict. Later that year, the Soviet Army abandoned these positions and allowed Nakhichevan to locate forces at these fire points on both sides of the border. Alarmed by the impact of this action, especially taking into account the close proximity of this region to the Turkish border, the government of Armenia forged several verbal agreements with the government of Nakhichevan calling for the creation of a demilitarized zone along the border and for dispatch of international observers.

These agreements have been ignored by the leadership in Nakhichevan. Since 1990, the Armenian villages in the Ararat valley have been fired upon sporadically by the Azerbaijani forces from these mountaintop positions.

On 16 May, the Azerbaijani forces situated on these mountaintop positions intensified their attacks on the villages in Armenia's Ararat valley, killing nine people and wounding dozens more. Armenia was compelled to respond to this attack and Armenian border guards were able to force the Azerbaijanis back across the border and retake fire positions only on the Armenian side. Contrary to some reports, Armenian border guards have neither attacked nor entered the city of Sadarak.

Immediately after the outbreak of fighting occurred, the President of Armenia contacted the President of the Nakhichevan Mejlis, Gaidar Aliyev, to convey to him that Armenia was ready to sign a cooperation treaty with

Nakhichevan to turn the border between Armenia and Nakhichevan into an overall security and stability zone. Following their conversation President Ter-Petrossian issued an official statement reiterating Armenia's commitment to signing a cooperation treaty, a copy of which I have enclosed for your convenience.

It is the government of Armenia's position that the recent actions by Azerbaijani forces in Nakhichevan have been undertaken to destabilize the situation along the Nakhichevan-Armenia border. Allegations that Armenia has launched military attacks against Nakhichevan have been manufactured to provide a pretext for direct intervention by third parties. Armenia rejects such dangerous political tendencies, which is why the President moved quickly to declare Armenia's intent to create a neutral zone along the border. Armenia does not want to see a further deterioration of the situation.

Armenia has appealed to the international community to obtain agreement from the leadership in Nakhichevan for a team of independent observers. We are confident that after visits to the area during the coming days by officials from the foreign embassies in Armenia and by the United Nations fact-finding mission the international community will be assured that Armenia is not attacking or entering the region of Nakhichevan. We welcome and encourage these visits. The government of Armenia is appreciative of the quick and decisive action of the United Nations Security Council, at the emergency meeting held on 12 May, to send a fact-finding mission to Nagorno-Karabakh and is encouraged by the mission's intention to include a visit to Nakhichevan. We are extremely impressed that the mission has taken into account the most recent developments and is altering its original schedule to respond to these developments.

Armenia and the representatives of Nagorno-Karabakh have repeatedly asked during this four-year-long conflict that the international community send peace-keeping missions to the region. These requests were made over and over to prevent the escalation of the conflict, however, until now those requests were not heeded.

With respect to the establishment of a humanitarian corridor to Nagorno-Karabakh, the Armenian government and the government of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic appealed repeatedly to the international community for the lifting of the blockades. Several months ago, the CSCE declared its intention to open such corridors so that the desperate conditions in Nagorno-Karabakh could be abated. However, no action was taken and the situation continued to deteriorate. Finally two weeks ago, the Azerbaijanis shelled the airport of Stepanakert, cutting off the region's last link to the outside world. With the population near starvation and without medicine or basic essentials, the self-defence units of Nagorno-Karabakh had no choice but to establish a corridor from Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia.

Prior to taking this action, the parliament of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic made an urgent appeal to the international community for help. They stated that the people of Nagorno-Karabakh could not exist much longer without

food and medicine, however, there was no response to this appeal. It should be recognized that the people of Nagorno-Karabakh have not only been blockaded physically, but their isolation has denied them a voice in the international community. During these last months while the CSCE has been mediating the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, they have not allowed representatives from Nagorno-Karabakh to participate in the negotiations which will eventually determine their fate. We must keep in mind that it is one thing for those involved in mediation efforts in Helsinki, New York or elsewhere to tell the people of Nagorno-Karabakh that they must not act, they must wait until the conflict is resolved through peaceful means, without allowing their participation and it is another thing to expect those who are watching their people dying from the lack of medicine and suffering from starvation not to act. The people of Nagorno-Karabakh waited for four years for help from the international community and no substantial help was forthcoming. They were forced to act for their own survival.

The corridor has already served to bring wounded to Armenia for medical treatment and flour to Nagorno-Karabakh to relieve hunger. This lifeline is vital to Nagorno-Karabakh since the area has been left with no other reliable link to the outside world. The necessity of establishing means by which to provide humanitarian assistance was one of the goals of the United Nations mission to Nagorno-Karabakh, as the United Nations Security Council has acknowledged the dire conditions of the population of the region.

The self-defence units from Nagorno-Karabakh have not occupied or entered the city of Lachin. They are stationed only alongside the road which extends from Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia. There were no deaths or injuries as the self-defence units secured the road. The sole purpose of these units is to maintain a safe corridor for the transportation of humanitarian aid. Armenia feels certain that the Nagorno-Karabakh self-defence units would accept the placement of peace-keeping forces along the corridor, as the act of the Nagorno-Karabakh forces was not an act of aggression but an act of self-defence. The purpose of the establishment of the corridor was not to seize territory, but to secure safe passage for humanitarian aid. Armenia is convinced that upon the dispatch of peace-keeping forces to the road between Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia, the Nagorno-Karabakh defensive forces will withdraw.

Armenia is greatly concerned by the recent portrayal and perception of Armenia as an "aggressor". Much of the most recent information in the media and statements made by third parties concerning Nakhichevan and Nagorno-Karabakh has been inaccurate and without a factual basis. Armenia does not wish to see an expansion of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and has not committed acts of aggression. In some ways, it is ironic that a country of three and a half million people can suddenly become a force that threatens its neighbours which are more than 10 times its size.

The Armenian government remains committed to working towards a peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. However, it is the position of the government of Armenia that the only way to bring about a peaceful

resolution to the conflict is to obtain the immediate dispatch of peace-keeping forces to the region. At present, Armenia will continue to explore all forms of mediation, but without the placement of peace-keeping forces, Armenia fears tensions will continue to escalate, making the resolution of the conflict all but impossible. The passage of time has only increased the seriousness of the conflict, thus the time to act is now before the situation deteriorates any further.

I hope that this information will serve to be useful and I am available to speak with you about this in further detail at any time.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by Levon Ter-Petrossian, President of the Republic of Armenia

Armenia is commited to sign a cooperation treaty with Nakhijevan.

20 May 1992

Throughout the Karabagh conflict the relations between Armenia and Nakhijevan proved to be comparatively peaceful.

But recently certain activities are being undertaken in Nakhijevan to destabilize the situation along the Nakhijevani-Armenian border. Alongside with that it is purposefully alleged that the Republic of Armenia has launched military attacks against the Republic of Nakhijevan.

It is obvious that all these allegations have been manufactured by certain outside forces to prepare political grounds for a direct intervention.

Rejecting such dangerous political tendencies, that not only fail to bring peace and stability to the region, but also contribute to the deterioration of the situation, the government of the Republic of Armenia declares that today it is committed to sign an all-round cooperation treaty with the Republic of Nakhijevan to turn the border between Armenia and Nakhijevan into an overall security and stability zone.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24030
29 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At its 3081st meeting, on 29 May 1992, following the adoption of resolution 756 (1992), the President of the Security Council made the following statement:

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/23955) states, in paragraph 20: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

92-23099 3232j (E) 290592 290592

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24031
29 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 28 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SURINAME TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Suriname to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the latter's note dated 3 April 1992 concerning Security Council resolution 748 (1992), whereby the Council imposed sanctions upon the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, has the honour to communicate the following.

The Government of Suriname has studied the matter contained in the above-mentioned resolution with great interest and has taken the appropriate measures to comply with the sanctions.

92-23181 3451b (E) 290592 290592

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24032
29 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 MAY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In light of the recent misrepresentations of the nature of the situation in southern Lebanon, I wish to clarify the state of affairs which now prevails in the region and point out some salient facts regarding the situation.

The threat to peace and stability in the area emanates from Hizbollah and other terrorist organizations which continue to commit acts of violence and bloodshed. Frustrated by the continuing rounds of peace talks between Israel and her neighbours, Hizbollah and others have stepped up their campaign of terror. Their goal is to sabotage the peace process and to murder Israeli civilians. I refer Your Excellency to the letter of the Permanent Representative of Israel dated 27 January 1992 (S/23479), which outlined Hizbollah's opposition to the peace process and the increase in their terrorist activities. Since that time, Hizbollah's attacks have intensified even more.

Any doubts one may have regarding Hizbollah's intentions are quickly dispelled when one examines their pronouncements. On 18 February 1992, Sheikh Hasan Nasrallah, the Secretary General of Hizbollah, stated that, "For us, Israel will remain a cancerous gland that has to be removed and a fabricated entity that must be uprooted, even if the whole world recognizes it" (Voice of the Oppressed, 19 February 1992; FBIS-NES-92-033, p. 44). In an interview aired on the Voice of Lebanon on 2 May 1992, Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, the spiritual leader of Hizbollah, said, "From the beginning, we have not believed in the human aspect of the legitimacy of the state of Israel ... The question is one of struggle for existence with what we perceive as the Jewish octopus, which is linked to more than one arrogant global octopus" (FBIS-NES-92-087, p. 35). Hizbollah also unabashedly engages in vile anti-Semitic tirades. On 20 February 1992, a Hizbollah radio broadcast asserted that, "The Jews have an ignominious history of deviousness, hypocrisy and sin. Their penchant for crookedness and crime is both ingenious and inexhaustible. A Jew with power and a chance to manipulate would invariably commit any sin and perpetrate any fraud" (Voice of the Oppressed; FBIS-NES-92-035, p. 54). Preaching anti-Semitism and hatred and perpetrating violence are Hizbollah's raison d'être.

As the target of continuous and relentless terrorist attacks, and in view of the fact that the Lebanese Government is unwilling to take any measures to prevent such violence from its territory, Israel has been compelled to exercise its legitimate right to self-defence by engaging in operations against the terrorist organizations operating from the territory of Lebanon. Israel does not wish to see any escalation of the situation. Those to blame for the escalation are the Lebanese government, which has refused to disarm the terrorists and to fulfil its international obligation to halt the acts of violence directed against Israel, as well as Iran and Syria, which train, arm and finance Hizbollah and other terrorist groups and allow them to operate from areas in Lebanon under their control.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ephraim TARI
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24033
29 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 28 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MEXICO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué issued on 25 May 1992 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, announcing the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Government of Mexico and the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Croatia.

The Permanent Representative of Mexico would be grateful if the text of the communiqué could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

92-23193 3328d (E) 290592 290592 300592

/...

Annex

COMMUNIQUE B-957

MEXICO ESTABLISHES DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SLOVENIA AND CROATIA

Tlatelolco, D.F., 25 May 1992

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that the Government of Mexico has decided as from today to establish formal diplomatic relations with the Governments of the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Croatia.

This decision was taken in response to requests which the Governments of the two nations conveyed to the Government of Mexico. President Carlos Salinas de Gortari today addressed separate messages to his counterparts, Mr. Milan Kucan of the Republic of Slovenia and Mr. Franjo Tudjman of the Republic of Croatia, in which he informed them of the Mexican Government's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the two countries. The Mexican President also emphasized in the letters that in formalizing relations between Mexico and the two countries, Mexico stood ready to foster productive exchanges with them.

For his part, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Fernando Solana, addressed letters to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia, Mr. Dimitrij Rupel, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia, Mr. Nikola Samardzic, in which he informed them of the Government's decision to establish diplomatic relations with their countries. At the same time, he expressed satisfaction at the beginning of a new phase in relations between Mexico and the two nations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will in due course decide on the diplomatic level of Mexico's representation in the two republics and the persons to be appointed to serve as its representatives.

Lastly, he indicated that the Government of Mexico was closely following developments in the situation in the other republics which formerly made up the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24034
29 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW ZEALAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the New Zealand Minister of External Relations and Trade concerning Bosnia-Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) T. C. O'BRIEN
Permanent Representative

Annex

STATEMENT BY NEW ZEALAND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND TRADE, RT. HON. DON McKINNON

Thursday, 28 May 1992

New Zealand strongly condemns the continued aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina. Along with other nations, we call for an immediate end to hostilities. New Zealand's position is clear: we support the European Community in its peacemaking role, and the United Nations in its peace-keeping role.

There have been serious tensions between the different ethnic communities for some time in what was formerly known as Yugoslavia. The Belgrade government, however, must take much of the responsibility for the present bloodshed.

Our Government has already made its views on the Bosnia-Herzegovina situation clear to Belgrade through the Yugoslav Chargé d'affaires in Wellington. We have also recognized Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina as independent States. In addition, last year we joined a United Nations arms embargo on Yugoslavia, and four New Zealand Defence Force officers are currently participating as military observers in the United Nations peace-keeping operation.

After the recent atrocities in Sarajevo, we are taking further steps. I have instructed my officials to convey our condemnation of aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina to the Yugoslav Chargé d'affaires in Wellington, Luka Mestrovic. The Chargé will also be told that our Government does not accept the "continuing state" claim of the new Federal Republic constituted by Serbia and Montenegro. For example, it is not our view that Serbia and Montenegro can claim automatic entitlement to the Yugoslav seat in the United Nations. I expect the Chargé to transmit those messages to Belgrade.

There are growing international calls to impose trade and other sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro. The United Nations Security Council is addressing this issue. New Zealand will support any additional measures agreed by the Security Council. Our foreign policy commitment is to keep in step with the United Nations and the European Community on this issue.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24035
29 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 29 MAY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF GUATEMALA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit a reply of Guatemala regarding the implementation of resolution 748 (1992) adopted by the Security Council on 31 March 1992 concerning the embargo against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The reply reads:

"The Government of Guatemala recognizes the efforts being made by the Security Council to combat international terrorism in accordance with its resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992. In this connection, the Government of Guatemala wishes to inform the Security Council that:

(a) There are no airline contacts between Guatemala and Libya;

(b) Aircraft flying to Libya do not receive engineering services or refuel in Guatemala;

(c) Libyan Arab Airlines does not operate or possess offices in Guatemala;

(d) There is no agreement between the two countries on military assistance which provides for the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned. Nor are there any agreements granting licensing arrangements for the manufacture or maintenance of the aforementioned;

(e) Guatemala has no diplomatic or consular representation in Libya, nor does the latter have any representation in Guatemala;

(f) The Government of Guatemala reiterates its commitment to respect and promote the principles of international peace and security and reaffirms its support for the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter."

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rafael CASTELLANOS CARILLO
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24036
29 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Security Council the attached communication that he has received from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

92-23228 3176i (E) 010692 010692

/...

Annex

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the Secretary-General

As requested by the President of the Security Council, I am submitting herewith a report on the status of compliance by Iraq with the obligations placed upon it under section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and Council resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991) for use in the Council's 60-day review of the sanctions imposed upon Iraq.

(Signed) Hans BLIX

Appendix

Report on the status of compliance by Iraq with the obligations placed upon it under section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991)

1. Since the 7 March 1992 report by the Secretary-General on the status of compliance by Iraq with its obligations under Security Council resolutions relating to the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, some developments have occurred which the Secretary-General might wish to bring to the attention of the Security Council.

2. Following the appearance before the Security Council (on 11 and 12 March) of the high-level Iraqi delegation headed by the Deputy Prime Minister, an Iraqi team drawn from members of the Iraqi delegation and headed by the Chairman of the Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission have met (on 12 and 13 March) the Director General of IAEA and members of the IAEA's Action Team. In the course of the discussions, which touched upon a number of outstanding issues, the Director General referred to several matters in which better cooperation and full compliance of the Iraqi Government were still needed. Such matters included the centrifuge uranium enrichment programme, the nuclear weapon development effort and the provision of full information on the procurement of critical equipment, materials and technical advice. The Director General also underlined that a formal and explicit acceptance by Iraq of Security Council resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991) was essential for starting the implementation of the long-term ongoing monitoring plan.

3. A series of meetings was held in Vienna from 20 to 24 March between Agency officials and an Iraqi technical delegation consisting of representatives of the Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission and the Al Atheer Centre. The meetings had been requested by the Iraqi authorities in order to clarify the role and functions of the Al Atheer Centre before a decision was finalized by the Agency as to the destruction of the Al Atheer nuclear-weapons-related capabilities.

4. In spite of lengthy and detailed explanations by the Iraqi team regarding the peaceful nature and functions of the Al Atheer Centre, the Agency remained convinced that the technical core of this facility had been designed to accommodate special processes needed for nuclear weapon development and manufacture, including uranium metallurgy. This conclusion was based on the results of inspections, on the detailed examination of documents taken in Iraq and on admissions - previously made by Iraqi experts and confirmed during the meetings - that certain buildings at Al Atheer had been designed to accommodate activities related to nuclear-weapon development.

5. On 25 March IAEA transmitted to Iraq its decision about the destruction of the relevant facilities and equipment at the Al Atheer-Al Hatteen site in conjunction with the eleventh inspection mission and under the supervision of IAEA inspectors.

6. The eleventh inspection mission took place from 7 to 15 April. The detailed report on this mission has been circulated by the Secretary-General to the members of the Security Council in document S/23947. The Iraqi team cooperated actively in the destruction operation, but little or no progress was made as regards procurement, sources of technical advice, centrifuge enrichment and nuclear-weapon studies. Promises were made, however, to provide information by the time of the next inspection mission.

7. In conclusion, although much has been achieved in uncovering the nature and objectives of Iraq's clandestine nuclear programme, a number of actions remain to be taken before IAEA can report to the Security Council that Iraq is in substantial compliance with its obligations.

8. In particular,

(a) Iraq has to accept its obligations under Security Council resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991);

(b) Pursuant to resolution 707 (1991), Iraq has to make a full, final and complete disclosure of all aspects of its nuclear programme, including procurement details, and IAEA has to verify the correctness of the submitted data;

(c) Iraq has to provide, under the plan adopted through resolution 715 (1991), a complete list of equipment and materials used for prohibited purposes and of equipment and materials having dual-use capability;

(d) The operations of removal, destruction and rendering harmless called for in resolution 687 (1991) have to be completed to the full satisfaction of IAEA (however, the delay in the removal of irradiated nuclear fuel from Iraq cannot be attributed to lack of cooperation from the Iraqi side);

(e) Monitoring and verification activities designed to ensure that Iraq does not reacquire capabilities prohibited under resolution 687 (1991) must be initiated and must proceed smoothly.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24037
30 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Belgium, France, Hungary, Morocco, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992 and 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992,

Noting that in the very complex context of events in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia all parties bear some responsibility for the situation,

Reaffirming its support for the Conference on Yugoslavia, including the efforts undertaken by the European Community in the framework of the discussions on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and recalling that no territorial gains or changes brought about by violence are acceptable and that the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina are inviolable,

Deploring the fact that the demands in resolution 752 (1992) have not been complied with, including its demands:

- that all parties and others concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately,

- that all forms of interference from outside Bosnia and Herzegovina cease immediately,

- that Bosnia and Herzegovina's neighbours take swift action to end all interference and respect the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

- that action be taken as regards units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the disbanding and disarming with weapons placed under effective international monitoring of any units that are neither withdrawn nor placed under the authority of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

- that all irregular forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina be disbanded and disarmed,

Deploring further that its call for the immediate cessation of forcible expulsions and attempts to change the ethnic composition of the population has not been heeded, and reaffirming in this context the need for the effective protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including those of ethnic minorities,

Dismayed that conditions have not yet been established for the effective and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance, including safe and secure access to and from Sarajevo and other airports in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Deeply concerned that those United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel remaining in Sarajevo have been subjected to deliberate mortar and small-arms fire, and that the United Nations Military Observers deployed in the Mostar region have had to be withdrawn,

Deeply concerned also at developments in Croatia, including persistent cease-fire violations and the continued expulsion of non-Serb civilians, and at the obstruction of and lack of cooperation with UNPROFOR in other parts of Croatia,

Deploring the tragic incident on 18 May 1992 which caused the death of a member of the ICRC team in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting that the claim by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations has not been generally accepted,

Expressing its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General of 26 May 1992 (S/24000) pursuant to resolution 752 (1992),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and the continuing role that the European Community is playing in working for a peaceful solution in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in other republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Recalling its decision in resolution 752 (1992) to consider further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with relevant resolutions of the

Council, and affirming its determination to take measures against any party or parties which fail to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752 (1992) and its other relevant resolutions,

Determined in this context to adopt certain measures with the sole objective of achieving a peaceful solution and encouraging the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States,

Recalling the right of States, under Article 50 of the Charter, to consult the Security Council where they find themselves confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures,

Determining that the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in other parts of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Condemns the failure of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), including the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), to take effective measures to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752 (1992);

2. Demands that any elements of the Croatian Army still present in Bosnia and Herzegovina act in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 752 (1992) without further delay;

3. Decides that all States shall adopt the measures set out below, which shall apply until the Security Council decides that the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), including the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), have taken effective measures to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752 (1992);

4. Decides that all States shall prevent:

(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution;

(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export or trans-shipment of any commodities or products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or aircraft or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

(c) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft of any commodities or products, whether or not originating in their territories, but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs notified to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991), to any person or body in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products;

5. Decides that all States shall not make available to the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), any funds or any other financial or economic resources and shall prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from removing from their territories or otherwise making available to those authorities or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), except payments exclusively for strictly medical or humanitarian purposes and foodstuffs;

6. Decides that the prohibitions in paragraphs 4 and 5 above shall not apply to the trans-shipment through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of commodities and products originating outside the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and temporarily present in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) only for the purpose of such trans-shipment, in accordance with guidelines approved by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991);

7. Decides that all States shall:

(a) Deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory if it is destined to land in or has taken off from the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), unless the particular flight has been approved, for humanitarian or other purposes consistent with the relevant resolutions of the Council, by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991);

(b) Prohibit, by their nationals or from their territory, the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing of aircraft registered in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or operated by or on behalf of entities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or components for such aircraft, the certification of airworthiness for such aircraft, and the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts and the provision of new direct insurance for such aircraft;

8. Decides that all States shall:

(a) Reduce the level of the staff at diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

(b) Take the necessary steps to prevent the participation in sporting events on their territory of persons or groups representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

(c) Suspend scientific and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges and visits involving persons or groups officially sponsored by or representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

9. Decides that all States, and the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), shall take the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or of any person or body in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or of any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or body, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was affected by reason of the measures imposed by this resolution and related resolutions;

10. Decides that the measures imposed by this resolution shall not apply to activities related to UNPROFOR, to the Conference on Yugoslavia or to the European Community Monitor Mission, and that States, parties and others concerned shall cooperate fully with UNPROFOR, the Conference on Yugoslavia and the European Community Monitor Mission and respect fully their freedom of movement and the safety of their personnel;

11. Calls upon all States, including States not members of the United Nations, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of the present resolution;

12. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General by 22 June 1992 on the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 4 to 9 above;

13. Decides that the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) shall undertake the following tasks additional to those in respect of the arms embargo established by resolutions 713 (1991) and 727 (1992):

(a) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 above;

(b) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9 above;

(c) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9 above and, in that context, to make recommendations to the Council on ways to increase their effectiveness;

(d) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9 above and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

(e) To consider and approve the guidelines referred to in paragraph 6 above;

(f) To consider and decide upon expeditiously any applications for the approval of flights for humanitarian or other purposes consistent with the relevant resolutions of the Council in accordance with paragraph 7 above;

14. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its tasks, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council, not later than 15 June 1992 and earlier if he considers it appropriate, on the implementation of resolution 752 (1992) by all parties and others concerned;

16. Decides to keep under continuous review the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9 above with a view to considering whether such measures might be suspended or terminated following compliance with the requirements of resolution 752 (1992);

17. Demands that all parties and others concerned create immediately the necessary conditions for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the establishment of a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport and respecting the agreements signed in Geneva on 22 May 1992;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices in order to achieve the objectives contained in paragraph 17 above, and invites him to keep under continuous review any further measures that may become necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies;

19. Urges all States to respond to the Revised Joint Appeal for humanitarian assistance of early May 1992 issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF and the World Health Organization;

20. Reiterates the call in paragraph 2 of resolution 752 (1992) that all parties continue their efforts in the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia and that the three communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina resume their discussions on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina;

21. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with relevant resolutions of the Council.